

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXX. No. 321

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Sam. Matinee at Two o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 325 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—(Theatricals) Matinee at 2 o'clock. The First Road of Success.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Benefit of E. L. Davidson.—Lot's Sacrifice.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—(Theatricals) Matinee at 2 o'clock. The First Road of Success.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—(Theatricals) Matinee at 2 o'clock. The First Road of Success.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—(Theatricals) Matinee at 2 o'clock. The First Road of Success.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STENOGRAPHIC SCHOOL OF ART.—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Piano Recital of the Philadelphia Society of New York. Three o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. F. J. Smith's Concert.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—(Theatricals) Matinee at 2 o'clock. The First Road of Success.

NEW YORK, Saturday, November 18, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

NAME OF PAPER.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	160,000
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	\$71,299

THE NEWS.

Later and important news from Mexico is furnished us by telegraph and in our correspondence by the steamships Manhattan and Eagle, which arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz and Havana. The capture of the city of Monterey by the republicans is announced, and their siege of Matamoros was still closely maintained. The latter place, too, were confidently won by the republicans, as they had been reinforced there to the extent of eighteen hundred men. A Matamoros imperial paper says the republicans have promised to give all United States soldiers who will join them four hundred dollars to leave the town, and warns the latter against engaging in the enterprise. Heavy reinforcements for the imperial garrison at Matamoros were reported to be at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and a republican force was marching to meet them. There are reports of two or three small imperial victories in the interior. The rebel ex-General Shreve and a company of his Southern followers have settled down in the State of Cordova as farmers. The imperialists in Vera Cruz had a rumor of President Juarez being in Texas, on his way to Piedras Negras.

Texas advices say that directions have been received there from Washington not to muster any more troops or to dispose of any more army property until the receipt of further orders. It is said that Provisional Governor Hamilton will soon issue his proclamation for the election about the middle of December of State Convention delegates, who are to assemble about a month after. The Indians along the northern frontier of Texas are causing considerable alarm by their movements.

It is announced in our Havana advices of the 12th inst. that the Haytian troubles are at an end, a settlement having been brought about by the American and British officials. Whether this implies a complete termination of the rebellion in that republic is not exactly clear.

The Cuban, our Havana correspondence states, are expecting a new Captain General next month, in the person of General Lora. It was anticipated that the United States naval steamers Heron and Rhode Island would leave Havana in a few days for this country, bringing with them the ex-rebel ram Stonewall.

Additional particulars are presented in to-day's Herald of the negro revolt in Jamaica, showing the savage scenes which characterized the outbreak and the prompt manner in which retribution was visited upon the participants by the authorities. It is estimated that altogether over two thousand rebels have been hanged and shot under court martial sentences.

Some further interesting particulars of affairs connected with the fall of Uruguay are furnished in our Rio Janeiro correspondence and South American newspaper extracts published this morning. The Emperor of Brazil had issued a proclamation urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The allies are very sanguine, and it is their intention, on the occurrence of such event, to compel him to submit to liberal navigation arrangements for the interior waters of his country, which will create a heavy demand for American steamers. There was a considerable number of men from our Southern States, ex-rebels and malcontents, in Rio Janeiro in October, some of whom represented themselves as agents for Southern families who propose to emigrate to Brazil if it gives promise of being a good place for settlement. But it is thought no great success will attend this movement, as its moving spirit is the desire to perpetuate unmodified the slave system, and that institution is rapidly growing in disfavor in Brazil. The Brazilians are much more desirous to have an absolute intelligent agriculturalists who will introduce the best kind of implements and machinery and the latest Yankee improvements than those who come merely to enjoy the privileges of holding slaves.

Admiral Goddard's United States squadron, bound for the East Indies, was at Rio Janeiro on the 9th of October, where it was expected to remain about two weeks. The Hartford, the flagship, arrived there on the 7th inst., having had a very quiet passage during most of the voyage. To relieve the monotony the old sails revived the ancient and ludicrous ceremony of introducing the novice to Neptune. The squadron presented a formidable appearance in Rio Janeiro harbor, and attracted much attention. It would next proceed to Batavia, touching at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the way.

The steamship Ship River, from New Orleans on the 9th inst., arrived here last night, but brought little additional news of interest. General Canby had issued an order requiring army officers who have quarters in the city to be responsible for the tranquility and other property found therein, and they are advised, therefore, to take proper precautions for the same before they pass into the hands of the persons to whom restoration may be made. It is reported that the steamship Twilight, which left here for Wilmington, N. C., on last Saturday, with thirty-five passengers and a valuable cargo, was wrecked near the mouth of Cape Fear river, and will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

It is stated in our last night's despatches from Toronto that a quiet feeling begins to prevail there in regard to the Fenian movement, it being thought that the necessary precautions to meet a raid have been taken.

General Grant received a large additional number of visitors at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. During the day he drove out to Washington Heights and the Park, and in the evening dining with the members of the Union Club. The preparations for the grand reception to the General on next Monday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel are progressing rapidly and successfully. The news of the acceptance of the nomination of General Grant to the Presidency is the subject of much conversation in the city.

says the invitation is very gratifying, coming, as it does, from the citizens of the metropolis of our country, and twenty years hence of the world.

The curious things which a countryman saw and heard at the Hotel, in connection with the plottings, counterplottings and complicated manoeuvrings of the politicians, for the purpose of filling the now vacant place at the head of our Custom House with a man of their own choice, are aptly described in his epistle in another column of this morning's Herald.

In the Coroner's investigation in regard to the death of Henry L. Gordon, one of the victims of the Newark railroad disaster on Wednesday morning last, the jury, after hearing all the evidence, found a verdict of manslaughter against the switchman, Edward O'Brien, and also requested the Common Council of Newark to further restrict the rate of speed at which all railroad cars shall travel through the city. The ordinance which is now in force regarding the speed of cars on this line limits the mail and express trains to a rate of twenty miles per hour while running through the city of Newark. Edward O'Brien, the switchman, now stands committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The parade of the First Division of the State National Guard, comprising our city regiments, which was at first appointed for the 1st inst., and subsequently changed by General Sanford to the 25th, has had another alteration of date, and has now been fixed to take place on Friday next, the 24th inst., in commemoration of the evacuation of this city by the British in 1783. The line will be formed in Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, with the first marching on Broadway, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, and the route of march will be through Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Fourth street and Fifth avenue to Washington Parade Ground. Governor Fenton will review the troops in Union square.

There are no reports of any additional cholera cases among the steamship Atlanta's passengers. The cabin passengers have sent us another communication protesting against their being still prevented coming to the city, and Dr. Murphy, in an interview which he yesterday had with Mayor Gunther, insisted that their further detention at Quarantine is unnecessary. The Mayor said it was not in his power to effect their release, but that he would raise no objection to it if the consent of the Health and Quarantine Commissioners could be obtained. Dr. Sayre, Resident Physician of the city, has, at the request of the Board of Health, issued a statement of facts in regard to the nature of cholera and the proper means to be used to prevent its spread.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the minority report of the Volunteer Committee on the subject of paying the State census enumerators was presented. From this it appears that the committee have had three districts of the First ward enumerated, and found a deficiency in the State census in these three districts of two thousand five hundred and five, and they state that if they were authorized to go on with the work, judging from this, they would find the population of the city to be considerably over a million. The Board adjourned to Tuesday, however, without taking any action on the report.

Extensive frauds on the government by evasion of the Internal Revenue act, and which have recently been discovered in the Pennsylvania oil regions, near Pithole. The government claims amount to one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, and some of the largest wells have been taken possession of by officers.

An application was made before Judge Cierke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to remove the trial of the owners of the steamboat Arrow from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The charge, it will be remembered, is manslaughter, in causing the death of Mary E. Erickson by the explosion of the steamer's boiler in August last, in the North River. After hearing the argument of counsel, Judge Cierke granted the motion.

In the case of *Boydell Harbordup versus Wm. E. Harbordup*, (previous parties), which was an application by the plaintiff for the custody of one of the children of their marriage, Judge Barnard has rendered a decision denying the motion.

An examination of students for admission to the Supreme Court bar took place on Thursday, and lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon until eleven o'clock at night. Some forty applicants were admitted. Another examination will take place at one o'clock to-day, for such as were absent on Thursday.

The trial of William Keefe, charged with the murder of John Abrams, was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. After deliberating for two hours, the jury convicted the prisoner of murder in the second degree. Judge Russell remanded him for sentence.

The examination of the charges against William Chase Barney and Benjamin Fabian, of attempting to defraud the government of forty thousand dollars by procuring the release from the Custom House, by means of forged bonds, of a large lot of alcohol, was proceeded with yesterday before Justice Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court. Considerable testimony for the prosecution was taken, and the case was then adjourned until next Tuesday. In the case of Captain Reginald Chaucy, alleged to be implicated with Barney and Fabian, a new complaint is to be made out.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday denied the motion to reopen the K. P. Christy will case, on the ground that, the proceeding having been referred to the Supreme Court, the case is no longer before him, and he has lost jurisdiction over it. The will of Irad Hawley has been admitted to probate by the Surrogate. It gives two hundred and fifty dollars to the Congregational church of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The estate was a large one, but, with this exception, it is distributed among the testator's relatives.

The late rebel Attorney General, George Davis, who, as noticed in Thursday's Herald, arrived here under guard on the previous day from Key West, on board the government supply steamer Memphis, was yesterday, in accordance with orders from Washington, sent to Fort Lafayette.

Among the Southerners at present in this city is Joseph E. Johnston, late general in the rebel army, who commanded the forces surrendered to General Sherman in North Carolina. General Johnston has had many visits since his arrival in this city. He is in excellent health, and represents the submission of the people of the South generally to the national government as unreserved and in good faith.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in a late letter, says the entire State of Tennessee abounds with thieves and robbers who would murder a man for his watch or a five dollar bill. He has no faith in the rebel professions of loyalty, thinks the war ended at least two years too soon for the good of the country, and advises the republican majority not to admit to Congress indiscriminately the representatives from the lately rebellious States. Those States, he maintains, will not elect loyal men to Congress, nor can loyal men be elected Governors of them. He believes that the political leaders there have not abandoned their idea of a separate confederacy, and that they are now reorganizing to make another effort at rebellion.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, lectured last evening before the Mercantile Library Association, in Irving Hall, on "The Poetry of the War." The audience was very large, and gave the distinguished poet a warm reception.

The Italian line steamship King, commanded by Captain Tibbets, sails at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool from pier 24 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock.

The Penan Brotherhood, having outgrown their central office in this city, have procured the large and costly building No. 22 Seventeenth street, on Union square, capable of accommodating all the departments into which the cooperative work of the society was partitioned by the late Congress at Philadelphia. The building is a capacious five-story one, decorated and appointed in the highest style. Possession was taken by the Penans on Thursday, and their usual business has been transacted there since noon on that day. There is to be a grand opening when everything is properly arranged.

A German named Charles Gordon, alias Gordon, yesterday arrived in this city at 26 Albany street, was yesterday assigned to the Jefferson Market Police Court and required to give fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer a charge of having swindled about one hundred and fifty men out of a dollar and a half each by promising them, through an advertisement inserted in a German paper, highly remunerative situations in South Carolina, and free passage thither, with which promise, as alleged, he neglected to comply, after receiving their money.

Gordon was also required to give fifteen hundred dollars bail on an additional charge of having stolen a valuable and anathematical instrument from John Bailey, living in the house in which he had his office.

The skeleton of a man was discovered on Thursday last in a second-story flat about a mile from Middle Village, Queens County. It was a skeleton of a man of the age of thirty, and was found in a room which had been used as a workshop. The skeleton was found in a room which had been used as a workshop. The skeleton was found in a room which had been used as a workshop.

means that death had been produced by violence, but whether it was a case of murder or suicide has not yet been determined.

The stock market was dull yesterday morning, strong in the afternoon and rather heavy at the close. Government bonds were higher. Gold was steady, and closed at 147. Commercial affairs were rather quiet yesterday, and business was light, both in foreign merchandise and domestic produce, while prices tended in favor of the buyer. Groceries were firmer. Petroleum was scarcely so firm. Cotton was firmer. On Chicago, flour was dull and lower. Wheat was dull, and a shade lower. Corn was active, and a shade higher. Pork was heavy, closing lower. Beef was steady. Lard was firmer. Butter and cheese were without decided change. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

The Activity of the Western Hemisphere.

The Six Grand National Dramas.

The Herald of yesterday gave a remarkable picture of this continent, and of the intense activity of life in the Western hemisphere. If we except some of our own numbers during the war, no paper has crowded into one issue the recital of so many stirring events. We had news from Hayti, Canada, Jamaica and Buenos Ayres, and our local news even was of unusual interest—including the reception by our "horsemen" of the Hero of the War, the particulars of the contest for the place left vacant by the death of Preston King, the corner's inquest over the last railroad slaughter in New Jersey, and our criticism on the opera played the night before in Chicago.

Our news from Jamaica gave a full history and description of the horrible revolt of a part of the negro population of that island. This revolt was gotten up by ambitious white men, who went among the ignorant and credulous negroes preaching just such doctrines as the radical negro suffrage shriekers are now preaching among the recently emancipated slaves of our own Southern States. Like Wendell Phillips & Co., the men who got up this Jamaica murdering carnival were mere demagogues. They did not care a pin for the negro, but they used the negro as a means to make an agitation, expecting thereby to secure a political triumph over a more conservative party. They were warned by the press, just as we have warned Phillips and his followers, that they were playing a dangerous game; that they were trifling with a power that if they moved it at all they could not control. They went on blindly, however, and the horrible scenes, the atrocious butcheries recorded, were the result.

The news from Hayti was of peculiar interest, as it gave us the particulars of the interference of an English captain between the Salnave and Geffard parties, and the consequences to the captain and his ship. This captain must have had more than the usual share of pompous self-complacency that is so often a characteristic of the commanders of English men-of-war. The captain of a Salnave man-of-war had captured, as he supposed, one of Geffard's vessels; but the English captain asserted that the vessel taken was an English ship. He would not permit the capturer to take possession of his prize, and, as he had the power to prevent it, might for a time made right. Then the rebel authorities realized upon the English captain by refusing him the privilege of landing at Cape Haytien, and straightway he was bombarded the place—forts, town and all—and sank two vessels of the rebel navy. His ship in the melee got aground, and though he had begun this fight in the most barbarous way, and in defiance of his promise not to fire on the town without due notice, he now appealed to the United States ship *De Soto* to help him out of his trouble. The captain of the *De Soto* properly refused to do so, and the English captain was compelled to blow up his ship. That will settle his case in London. His government would listen to his story, however outrageous. If he had only been successful in his attempt to assert British power; but to make that attempt under such questionable circumstances, and to end with contemptible failure, seals his ruin in England.

Our news from Canada is the laughable side of the story. It shows us the martial race of people that lately hurrahed over the victories of the Southern army, and organized raids across our border, now trembling at the shadow of invasion. How brave the Canadians are on the Queen's birthday! How they strut when the soldiers of the garrison parade up and down, and what a pride they take in the red coats and tall shakos of the Scotch fusiliers or some other crack regiment! And yet how pitifully little the fat fellows are when there is only the ghost of a chance that they may have to fight themselves.

The news from Buenos Ayres also illustrates the present active movement of political life on this side the Atlantic. By the war of Brazil and her allies against Paraguay that republic is already well nigh crushed out of existence, and already her annexation to the dominions of the Argentine Confederation is mooted.

Active as this glance at the news in yesterday's Herald shows the continent to be, there are yet two other great national dramas in progress that were not touched upon in that issue. One of these is the war now waged against Chile by Spain; the other that grand *fiasco*, the attempt to found a French empire in Mexico. Counting these, we find that we now have in progress on this western side of the world no less than six considerable national sensations, more or less serious—in Mexico, Chile, Paraguay, Canada, Hayti and Jamaica.

And Europe, meantime, seems to rest in comparative quiet, the Fenian alarm in England having somewhat blown over. Undoubtedly this restlessness of the people in this hemisphere has grown in a great degree from our own fearful struggle. Our war inflamed and unsettled men's minds everywhere, and made turmoil epidemic. The strife, the activity, the contention going on in all directions, are the spreading circles that go out from a great central event; and as the circles on the water spread and grow larger and larger till they move a ripple in every little inlet, so the effect of the great strife will extend till it reaches Europe also and raises equal disturbance there. Europe is quiet enough now, but its turn will come.

PREACHING VERSUS PRAYER.—British philanthropy and humanity have been largely employed during the last four years in behalf of mercy and Christian charity to Jeff. Davis and all concerned in his bloody rebellion. This is British preaching. On the other hand, it appears that the black rebels of Jamaica are hung up in rows as fast as they are captured. This is British practice. Now this preaching of humanity and brotherly love may be a very good thing; but it is practice that makes it better.

THE FOUR GREAT OPERATIC CENTRES.—The Metropolis in the Background.

New York, the metropolis of the country, has been surpassed in opera by the city of Chicago, which has sprung up as quickly and blossomed as beautifully as a prairie flower. Instead of ranking with London, Paris and St. Petersburg as one of the four great operatic centres of the world, we are forced to assume a secondary position, and a comparatively insignificant Western town pushes boldly forward into the front rank. Although we are the centre of civilization, of refinement, of commerce, of business, of society and of the arts, we are temporarily eclipsed in operatic matters by a city of yesterday, a mushroom municipality, that suddenly starts ahead of us and leaves us far in the background. We are thus disgraced, not only in our own eyes, but in the eyes of Europe. It is useless to endeavor to conceal the facts of the case, and we shall gain more credit abroad by frankly admitting them and by diligently attempting to retrieve the rank we have lost. What the enterprise, liberality and tact of a single impresario have done for Chicago we can only offset by the display of equal energy and ability. We must either offer Manager Grau such inducements as will attract him to the metropolis next season and retain him here permanently, or we must create some other manager, as we created Grau, to revive and reform the opera in this city, and provide us not only with first class artists and with good orchestras, choruses and ballets, but with new opera houses of convenient and comfortable size, and free from the pest and nuisance of a couple of hundred stockholders, who monopolize all the best seats under pretence of encouraging art.

The Four Great Operatic Centres.—The Metropolis in the Background.

The critics by telegraph which we publish from day to day show that the good people of Chicago know how to appreciate Manager Grau and his triple company. They attire themselves in full dress—that is to say, they put on their best clothes—and crowd their new opera house nightly. Our critic reports that the building is in every way beautiful and admirably adapted for opera, and that it has but one stockholder—a gentleman named Crosby—who erected and furnished the edifice out of his own private means. According to the same excellent authority the company which Manager Grau has imported from Europe is one of the best ever heard in this country. Five prima donnas, two contraltos, four tenors, three baritones, four basses and two conductors, besides a full orchestra and chorus, make up a very strong and efficient force when, as in this case, they are all good actors and good looking, and their voices are all young and fresh. No wonder that the citizens of Chicago eagerly rush to see such singers and to hear such singing. If a troupe of that quality were to appear in this metropolis, where we have grown so weary of worn-out organs and automaton artists, they would cause a positive furor. A few months ago the people of New York were very anxious for opera. It was wittily remarked that they could not be kept out of the Academy even though sticks were employed. But a brief experience convinced them that it was better to do without opera altogether than to undergo the fatigue of listening to execrably bad music, and they are now obliged to envy the more fortunate fashionables of Chicago and endure as best they can the mortification of being outshone by the denizens of the prairies. So, while New York is in the operatic dumps, and London is too busy with Fenianism to care about opera, and the Empress Eugenie and her court charitably desert their favorite amusements to visit the sufferers from the cholera, and St. Petersburg has not been heard from, operatically, since the government withdrew its subvention, Chicago gallantly sustains herself as one of the four great operatic centres, and with her new opera house, its liberal and independent manager and his triple company, fairly carries off the palm and merits the numerous compliments she receives.

If the striking contrast in operatic affairs between this metropolis and the leading city of the West produces its legitimate effect, New York will not be in the background very much longer. Chicago has at least one citizen who can afford to build an opera house out of his own pocket, and New York is certainly not destitute of equally wealthy and enterprising gentlemen. As may be seen by an account which we publish in another column, the Messrs. Turner, of Dayton, Ohio—a city of not more than twenty-five or thirty thousand people—have erected a similar edifice without calling upon the public for subscriptions. In fact, opera houses are springing up all through the West, and if we do not seize time by the forelock and provide ourselves with competent artists and buildings to accommodate them our operatic inferiority will become permanent. Within the coming year three or four new first class theatres will be opened, and lovers of the good old English drama and the lively and sparkling French comedy will thus be amply gratified; and there is no reason why two or three new opera houses should not be erected within the same time. If Chicago or Dayton can support one opera house New York ought to support at least three. The difficulty, however, would be to find the proper managers for such establishments. Impresario Grau may be relied upon to begin the list; for we believe that he could be tempted to leave Chicago if the temptation were sufficiently large; but where are we to find the other two? There is no other operatic manager in the country at present who can for a moment be compared with Grau. If this gentleman could import a complete triple company of young and fresh voices to inaugurate an opera house on the distant prairies, what could he not do when backed by the wealth, the intelligence and the fashion of the metropolis? These suggestions simply indicate the direction in which public opinion in this city is tending. We must not be content with becoming mere operatic Ecoboles, and uttering lamentations over the supremacy of Chicago. Before this time next year we must have new opera houses, unexceptionable artists and managers who require no libel suits to clear their reputations, and then we shall recover our lost prestige.

ONE OF THREE THINGS.—Such are the extremities to which excessive taxation, plundering and negligence on the part of our city authorities have reduced the masses of this island, that there must before long be a change for better or worse. Our citizens must inaugurate a reform in our approaching election, or the Legislature must come to our relief, or we

may have a popular upheaval and a vigilance committee, according to the successful example of San Francisco. The first suggested movement of relief may fail; but, if we fail in the second, the third may be expected. As things are going we can hardly pass through the coming winter without a break up in the spring.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.—We publish this morning stirring intelligence from Mexico. It will be seen that the liberals have captured Monterey, destroyed an imperial garrison of one hundred men, including a number of French troops; seized an imperial transport, and at last accounts were closely investing Matamoros. Maximilian will now be obliged to import more troops if he can get them; for his ranks are continually being depleted by sickness, desertion, death and all the other casualties of war. In the meantime General Sheridan will have to exercise the utmost prudence in restraining the American troops under his command on the Rio Grande and the Mexican border from obeying the impulses of their nature and rushing to the assistance of the liberals. The theatre of war seems to have been transferred from the central to the border portions of the Mexican territory, and it behooves our government to see that American interests are not endangered in consequence. We await further intelligence from Mexico with considerable anxiety.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—The contest for the position made vacant by the sudden death of Preston King is becoming very exciting. The numerous applicants are pressing their claims with all the energy and skill in their power. The immense patronage of that office is a prize which each faction desires to secure, and it is not to be wondered at that not only the party managers, but the present holders of positions, as well as an army of applicants who expect to secure fat places in the event of the appointment of their particular friend as Collector, are all watching with great interest the progress of the contest. New candidates are constantly being announced, and the struggle has become so complicated that it is impossible to tell who will be successful. There are several good men urged for the position, who would, no doubt, discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to all concerned. We presume, however, that the President and Secretary of the Treasury will take no action in the matter at present. The important work necessary for them to do in preparation for the assembling of Congress will leave them little or no opportunity to examine into the claims of the numerous applicants for the Collectorship of this port.

THE TIME GETTING SHORT.—The interval to the meeting of the new Congress is reduced to seventeen days. Within this time the Southern States engaged in the work of reconstruction must get through with it, according to the conditions laid down by President Johnson, or there will hardly be a chance for them to get into Congress this winter. Do what they may they will most probably be excluded from the preliminary roll of the House Clerk; but if they come forward with a clever fulfillment of the terms of President Johnson his recommendation of their claims upon the House, directly after its organization, will get them in. Otherwise the Southern members concerned will surely be sent back home, and their States will be required to meet more stringent requisitions. Now is their time for action, and they have not a day to lose.

NOR NOISE, BUT BUSY.—All the various factions interested in the spoils and plunder of our December city election. Tammany Hall is in tribulation over the demands of Fernando Wood. If she had a single big Indian in her councils she would raise the war whoop; but the wigwag is ruled by old women, and they are afraid. The mountain is in labor. Look out for the mouse.

ON DRY FROM WASHINGTON.—That Hon. H. J. Raymond is laying a line of pipe for the Spokenship, and that Greeley is tearing it up behind him, while Thurlow Weed is looking about for a New York Collector.

MR. E. L. DAYTON'S BENEFIT.—It is scarcely necessary for us to remind our readers that Mr. Dayton takes his benefit at Wallace's to-night. So accomplished and popular an actor does not require to have the fact drummed into their ears. Those who have not seen his Matthew Kilmer will have a very great treat on this occasion.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The sixth "Sam" matinee takes place to-day. The popularity of these entertainments would be very much enhanced if they commenced earlier. It is almost impossible for country people, for whose benefit they are principally got up, to wait for the conclusion of the performances unless they choose to miss the four o'clock boats and trains, which but few people like to do. The consequence is that the theatre loses hosts of visitors whom it might add to its day audience.

THE LATE WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.—We are glad to see that a movement has been set on foot to raise subscriptions among the admirers of this lamented composer, in aid of the London fund for the benefit of his widow and children, as well as for the erection of a monument to his memory.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—In the Havana correspondence of the Herald of June 27th it was stated that the steamer Wren had been seized by her crew and run into Key West, and that Lieutenant W. L. Gilley, U. S. N., had concealed the plot of seizing the vessel. Lieutenant W. L. Gilley called at the Herald office yesterday and explained that the steamer Wren was captured as a blockade runner, and that he was engaged in secret service when representing, as our correspondent stated, that he was then in the blockade running service of the Southern confederacy. He denies that there is any truth in the statement of his having run away with and sold a schooner entrusted to his charge, the story having doubtless grown out of the fact that he had purchased a captured schooner, formerly known as the Chester, but purchased under the name of Roland Arledge.

Captain E. Seabed, aid-de-camp, has been promoted to be lieutenant colonel. He was recommended for this promotion for gallant conduct as early as the battle of Gettysburg. He is a soldier of principle, and left Garibaldi's army in Italy to come here, bearing high commendations from Gen. Wm. E. Seward, Secretary of State. He suffered imprisonment in Libby, and was wounded before Petersburg. He kept a diary in Libby, which is being published in the *Review and Herald*, in Paris.

We had the following in the Cincinnati Commercial of the 16th inst.—"Mr. O. L. Vallandigham visited Boston, Ohio, night before last, to transact business. As soon as it became generally known that he was in the little town, a rumor became prevalent that he was there for the purpose of making a speech. It happened that the people of Boston were much interested in the subject, and a large number of them gathered in the place that night to hear Vallandigham make a speech in his own defense. He was introduced by a local club for his appearance. Understanding that trouble was in store for him, Mr. Vallandigham made a hasty exit from the house, and pursued his retreat through alleys and over fences in the direction of the depot, running at the top of his speed, followed by an angry and excited mob of boys and young men, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the head with a brick bat, and he was getting on the train.

The Tunisian Embassy.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1865.

The Tunisian Ambassador and suite arrived here this afternoon from Providence and have taken rooms at the Hotel de la Ville.

GRANT.

Preparations for the Grand Reception on Monday Night.—The Governor's Letter of Acceptance, &c.

Distinguished calls upon General Grant at the Metropolitan Hotel continue to be the order of the day. Yesterday there was another rush of visitors. Among those who called were Judge Barnard, Judge Davies, General Steele, Moses H. Grinnell, John Sherwood, President of the New York Club; A. T. Stewart, Colonel Waller, Fourteenth United States Infantry; General Dix, and a host of others.

In the morning the General took a drive out to Washington Heights, and in the afternoon went to the Park with General Dix, Lady and daughter, and some other friends. In the evening the General dined at the rooms of the Union Club, where were assembled quite a number of our leading citizens.

THE RECEPTION.

The Committee on Reception met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. The arrangements are now nearly completed for the entertainment on Monday night, which promises to surpass anything of the kind got up in this vicinity for a number of years. The guests will number about fifteen hundred, and it is said that the *Atlas* of New York society, both civil and military, will be represented upon the occasion. The following is a copy of the formal invitation presented to General Grant:—

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 14, 1865.
GENERAL.—The people of this commercial metropolis are deeply interested in the cause of the Union. They desire to offer you in person an expression of their regard for your character, blood and services to the country, and your brilliant career as a soldier. With these views they respectfully ask that you will permit them to receive you at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at this hotel, on such evening during your stay as may be most convenient to your convenience.

With the highest respect, we are your friends and fellow citizens.
A. T. STEWART.
CHARLES F. DALY.
J. B. WELLS.
W. N. VERMILION.
And several others.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, on behalf of the citizens, presented this invitation to General Grant at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Stewart said:—

GENERAL.—We present ourselves before you as a committee on the part of the citizens of New York, to request that you will honor them with the presence of yourself, your family and suite, at a public reception to be given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. Our citizens desire to express their deep respect for your character, blood and services to the country, and to express the great gratification they feel in receiving such an invitation from the citizens of the metropolis of our country. We request that you will accept of this privilege and pleasure may be afforded them.

General Grant gave his acceptance, and yesterday sent in the following reply to the committee:—

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.
GENERAL.—Your polite and friendly invitation, inviting my family and myself to a public reception of the citizens of this city, to be given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday evening next, is received. I feel in doing so, allow me to express the great gratification I feel in receiving such an invitation from the citizens of the metropolis of our country. I am, very truly, your obedient servant.